

ABBOTT SCHOOL DISTRICT ENVIRONMENTAL FEATURES FACT SHEET & LEGEND SYMBOL REFERENCE KEY

This Fact Sheet provides additional detail on the types of facilities and land areas identified in maps prepared for each of the 30 Abbott School districts. Information presented below corresponds to the legend included in each of the maps. If you have questions about this site, please contact the Office of Permit Coordination and Environmental Review at 609-292-3600.

MAJOR REGULATED FACILITIES



Air Operating Permits

The NJDEP's Bureau of Operating Permits issues Air Operating Permits to major point sources of air pollution, which are the largest emitters of air pollutants in the state. Major point sources are facilities that have the potential to emit air pollutants above certain thresholds. Thresholds for most criteria pollutants are 100 tons/year (CO, PM10, SO2 and TPS). Thresholds for NOX and VOC are 25 tons/year. Facilities that emit more than 10 tons per year of a single Hazardous Air Pollutant (HAP) or 25 tons per year of all HAP's combined are also major point sources. HAPs are 188 specific pollutants listed in the federal 1990 Clean Air Act amendments.



DPCC Major Facilities

The Spill Compensation and Control Act requires facilities that store, transfer, process or use hazardous substances, including petroleum products, above threshold quantities to prepare and submit a Discharge Prevention Containment and Countermeasure (DPCC) plan and Discharge Clean up and Removal (DCR) plan to NJDEP for approval. The purpose of the DPCC plan is to prevent discharges from occurring, and if they do occur, to reduce any effects to public health and the environment. The DCR plan addresses what the facility will do if a discharge occurs in spite of the precautions.



Hazardous Waste (HW) and Treatment, Storage, and Disposal Facilities (TSD)

The NJDEP issues Hazardous Waste Facility Permits to industrial facilities that treat, store, or transfer hazardous wastes. Certain solid wastes are defined as hazardous waste through a complex classification system that takes into account sources of the wastes and the toxicity characteristics of the waste. If a facility stores waste for greater than 180 days, or performs on-site treatment or processing, the facility must receive a Hazardous Waste Facility Permit from NJDEP. The currently effective State rules incorporate by reference the federal hazardous waste regulations. Therefore, applicants must comply with the federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act regulations.



Release and Pollution Prevention Reporting (RPPR)

The New Jersey Worker and Community Right-to-Know Act (WCRTK) requires facilities that use one of approximately 650 listed hazardous substances above threshold quantities to annually

submit a Release and Pollution Prevention (RPPR) to the NJDEP. The RPPR provides a complete materials accounting of the use, generation and release of hazardous substances at the site. The NJDEP provides these data to the public, including the quantity of chemicals released to the air, water and land.

Toxic Catastrophe Prevention Act (TCPA)

The Toxic Catastrophe Prevention Act requires owners and operators of facilities that use, store, manufacture or handle threshold quantities of extraordinarily hazardous substance (EHS's) to have a NJDEP approved risk management program. An EHS is a chemical this is known to cause or may reasonably be anticipated to cause death, injury, or serious adverse effects to human health or the environment in the case of an accidental release. Risk management plans are designed to protect the off-site community by preventing catastrophic accidental releases of EHS's.

CONTAMINATED SITES


C3 and D Level Known Contaminated Sites

The NJDEP Site Remediation program oversees the remediation of contaminated sites in New Jersey. These sites have been classified into remedial groups based on their level of complexity and degree of contamination recognizing that individual areas of concern may involve remedial actions of varying levels. Only sites classified as level C3 and D, the most contaminated sites, are identified.

Remedial level C3 sites are associated with high complexity and threatening sites. Multiple contaminants some at high concentrations with unknown sources continuing to impact soils, GW and possibly surface waters and potable water resources. Dangerous for direct contact with contaminated soils. Remedial level D sites have the same conditions as C3 except that D levels are also usually designated Federal "Superfund Sites".

Each level C3 or D contaminated site within the boundary of the Abbott District is identified by a unique legend symbol with site names and identification numbers provided in the legend. Level C3 or D contaminated sites located just outside the municipal boundary are identified by general legend symbols, with no additional site identification.

 Level C3 Sites outside municipal boundary

 Level D Sites outside municipal boundary

Solid Waste Landfills

This identifies active and inactive landfills throughout New Jersey. There is some overlap between these landfills and sites with known contamination that are on the Known Contaminated

Site (KCS) above. Many of these landfills are inactive and some have gone through some type of closure activity.

Soil Contamination Area (Deed Notice)

This identifies contaminated sites that have been assigned a Deed notice. A deed notice is described by NJ State Legislature (NJSA 58:10B-13a) as a "...notice to inform prospective holders of an interest in the property that contamination exists on the property at a level that may statutorily restrict certain uses of, or access to, all or part of that property, a delineation of those restrictions, a description of all specific engineering or institutional controls at the property that exist and that shall be maintained in order to prevent exposure to contaminants remaining on the property, and the written consent to the notice by the owner of the property". The deed notice (polygon) was developed to provide information regarding the spatial extent of soil contamination, as well as information regarding engineering controls (e.g. cap or fence) and contamination found in the soils above the appropriate standard. This is aimed to help preserve adequate protection of these contaminated soil regions and helps to minimize any chance of exposure.

Ground Water CKE

Areas identified as Currently Known Extent (CKE) of ground water pollution are areas where the local ground water resources exceeds drinking water and ground water quality standards for specific contaminants. The CKE areas are intended to provide information to the public about contaminated ground water areas in the state. Unless precautionary measures are taken to protect potable users, well installation should be avoided. CKEs are used by NJDEP staff, water purveyors, and local officials to make decisions concerning appropriate treatment and/or replacement of contaminated drinking water supplies. It is important to note that CKEs are approximations of the actual aerial extent of ground water contamination and the boundaries presented here may change over time as new information is developed.

Ground Water (CEA)

These areas identify contaminated sites where groundwater contamination has been identified and, where appropriate, the NJDEP has established a Classification Exception Area (CEA). CEAs are institutional controls in geographically defined areas within which the New Jersey Ground Water Quality Standards (NJGWQS) for specific contaminants have been exceeded. When a CEA is designated for an area, the constituent standards and designated aquifer uses are suspended for the term of the CEA. This data is intended to provide information to the public regarding areas of contaminated groundwater to aid in new well placement and installation. A public understanding of where groundwater is contaminated can help prevent inappropriate well placement, preventing potential health risks and can minimize unintended contaminant plume migration.

Chromate Ground Water and Soil Contamination Areas

The Hudson County Chromate Chemical Production Waste Sites are located throughout Jersey City, Bayonne, Kearny, Newark and Secaucus in Hudson and Essex Counties. NJDEP has identified over 160 sites that are contaminated with chromite ore processing residue, also known as chromate waste. The chromate chemical production waste has been found at residential,

commercial and industrial locations. The more than two million tons of waste disposed of over the area were generated by three chromite ore-processing plants which operated for approximately 70 years between 1905 and 1971. The waste was used as fill in preparation for building foundations, construction of tank berms, roadway construction, filling of wetlands, sewerline construction and other construction and development projects.

 Chromium Ground Water

 Chromium Soil

Historic Fill Areas

The “Brownfield and Contaminated Site Remediation Act” (P. L. 1997, c. 278) requires the NJDEP to map regions of the state where large areas of historic fill exist and make this information available to the public. The legislation defines “historic fill material” as “large volumes of non-indigenous material ... used to raise the topographic elevation of a site” (N. J. S. A. 58:10B-12(h)1). Fill is mapped on USGS 7.5-minute Topographic Quadrangles (1:24,000 scale) by analyzing landforms using stereo aerial photography, and by comparing areas of swamp, marsh, and floodplain shown on archival (1840-1880) topographic and geologic maps to their modern extent. In a few places, fill is mapped from field observations and from drillers’ logs of wells and borings. Most areas of fill larger than about 5 acres can be identified and mapped using this method.

OPEN SPACE

Federal

This data represents federally-owned and protected open space and recreation areas, water supply management areas (wsma), reservoirs, utility conservation easements and military parcels containing large tracts of undeveloped land.

State

This data identifies State-owned property purchased with Green Acres funding and/or other funding sources for recreation and conservation purposes. Properties originally purchased with Green Acres funds cannot be used or conveyed for other than a recreation and conservation purpose without the approval of the DEP Commissioner and the State House Commission. Under the Ogden-Rooney legislation (*N.J.S.A. 13:1D-51 et seq.*), the conveyance of more than one acre of DEP property or the lease of property for more than 25 years, for any purpose, triggers an extensive public notice and hearing procedure, and requires the approval of the DEP Commissioner and the State House Commission. Under either scenario, an applicant seeking such approval must demonstrate a lack of feasible alternatives and offer substantial compensation.



Municipal-County

This data identifies lands held by municipalities and counties for recreation and conservation purposes that are subject to a Green Acres encumbrance. In some cases, the Green Acres encumbrance is attached to these properties as a result of Green Acres funding for their purchase or recreational development (“funded parkland”). In addition, any lands held by a municipality or county for recreation and conservation purposes at the time of receipt of Green Acres funding become designated as “unfunded parkland” and are subject to the same contractual and statutory Green Acres restrictions and encumbrances that apply to the funded parkland. The various Green Acres bond acts and statutes specify that neither funded nor unfunded parkland may be conveyed, disposed of or used by the municipality for other than recreation and conservation purposes without the approval of the DEP Commissioner and the State House Commission. The approval procedure requires the applicant to demonstrate a lack of alternatives and to offer substantial replacement land for the encumbered site. This statutory restriction also applies to the conveyance or long-term lease of land or recreational facilities from municipalities or counties to local boards of education.

This data layer is based on Recreation and Open Space Inventory (ROSI) information compiled and maintained by the municipalities and counties and may not completely list all property that is legally encumbered by Green Acres restrictions. Although the Green Acres Program reviews ROSIs as part of its funding process, it is common for ROSIs to contain errors in block and lot numbers, typographical errors, or omissions in listing of unfunded parkland. Therefore, the municipality or county should always be contacted to verify the information in this data layer.



Non-profit

This data represents non-profit protected open space lands. The parcels included are Green Acres assisted, easements and co-op projects.

LAND USE/LAND COVER

Features are grouped into 6 general categories including urban, agriculture, forest, water, wetlands, and barren. The data can be utilized for many applications including; local and regional planning, analysis of land use trends (sprawl, etc), landscape modeling, watershed analysis, and any application or analysis that requires detailed information about the current land conditions. The data can assist in the identification of opportunities for open space acquisition by locating undeveloped land, defining corridors, and target acquisitions based on habitat composition. This data set is intended to serve as a resource for analysis rather than regulatory delineations. The NJDEP may change the line work based on more in depth analysis and field inspection for regulatory purposes.



Agriculture, forest, barren, or wetlands (Most rural Municipalities)



Agriculture (Urban)

